

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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\$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1863.

NO. 18.

## Choice Poetry.

### MY MOTHER.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

Those same bright stars, Night's silvery eyes,  
That watched thee when my infant head  
Was pillowed softly on thy breast,  
And precious prayers for me were said,  
Are shining in the azure now—  
But no soft beam "neath my cheek,  
None now to kiss my aching brow,  
Or hear the words I lean would speak  
Hopes faded on life's scattered shore;  
My feet grow weary while I go  
Through paths that thou hast trod before.

Ah, had I known, as now I know,  
A mother's smiles to hide her tears,  
That with her presence's rosy glow,  
Loom up the future's painful years,  
Or known the weakness of life,  
Her faded hopes, her cares and ills,  
The love that mothers only give,  
As she her mission well fulfills,  
Ah! I had loved thee better then!  
Tamed all the wildness of my youth,  
Yielded more gently to thy reign  
Of purity, of love and truth.

Then I had saved thee many a pain,  
And hours of anxious care and thought;  
Would I could be a child again,  
To prove to thee how dear thou art!  
Far over memory's shining track,  
To lay my head upon thy breast,  
Sweet mother! now I wander back—  
So dear, so beautiful that rest!  
I dream pale fingers smooth my hair,  
I hear low words, thine own, so mild;  
Dear mother, hear my fervent prayer—  
Forgive and bless thy thoughtless child!

## Miscellaneous.

### Foolish Thoughts.

We are apt to believe in Providence so long as we have our own way; but if things are awry, then we think, if there is a God, He is in heaven not on earth. The cricket in the spring builds its little house in the meadow, and chirps for joy, because all is going so well with him. But when he hears the sound of the plough a few furrows off and the thunder of the oxen's tread, then the skies begin to look dark, and his heart fails him. The plough comes crunching along, and turns his dwelling bottom side up, and as he is rolling over and over without a home, his heart says, "Oh, the foundation of the world is destroyed, and everything is gone to ruin!" But the husbandman, who walks behind his plough, singing and whistling as he goes, does he think the foundations of the world are breaking up? Why, he does not so much as know there was any house or cricket there. He thinks of the harvest that is to follow the track of the plough; and the cricket, too, if he will but wait, will find a thousand blades of grass where there was but one before. We are all like the crickets. If anything happens to overthrow our plans, we think all is gone to ruin.

POVERTY.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year, suffer more for want of means, than others with but three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and by habit he spends twelve or fifteen thousand, and he suffers enough from being damned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich, will believe this, but it is as true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and enjoy their wealth; but there are thousands upon thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people, than among those who are called rich.

Going With the Girls.  
The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take their initiative before their heads are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring, with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test upon courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten cuts of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. Then comes the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpeachable and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has got the most pinch goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and croaking out his own, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you, tomorrow?" She touches her finger to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goings.

We always like to see gentlemen and ladies with beautiful gold rings on their fingers, and long dirty finger-nails—it looks so neat and genteel.

A fastidious young lady was greatly shocked the other day, on reading that male and female strawberries are frequently found occupying the same bed.

### Have Animals Reasoning Power.

Prof. Agassiz, in a recent lecture in Boston on the "elephant," said:  
"It is a favorite saying that men are governed by reason and animals by instinct; but I believe that is all wrong. There is no distinction of kind between the two, but only of degree."  
"As we come to the higher animals, we find the brain larger in proportion to the size of the body. But this does not prove a different kind of activity of these parts, but only different intensity."  
"Now let us see if there is any difference in the mode of action of the brains of men and animals. Every sensation, to be felt, must produce a reaction. All animals see, hear, smell and taste as well as we do; therefore, the reaction must be the same, and the operation, as far as the body is concerned, is the same. Next, our perceptions influence our actions, through the operations of the mind; and in the animals the same influence upon their action is to be seen; here, again, is perfect similarity. Although the difference of the intensity of these actions may be great in different animals, yet the principle is the same."  
"The animals gratify their appetites, and so do we, and in the same manner. For instance, everybody has seen dogs playing only for the pleasure of playing, just as men do. And what right have we to assume that the motive which influences them is not the same as that influencing us?—Again, animals have memory, just as we have; and they can trace the connection between cause and effect; and this is reason."

"But I will go further; only mind can communicate with mind; and if animals had no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect.—The means of training animals are the same as those employed for training children; certain sounds are used as signals. This supposes a perfect logical process, tracing the sequence of effect from its cause."

### Wellington's Strategy.

On a certain occasion, during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrenees, that "Great Captain," being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change should be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner: Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself—"Soult is a skilful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give me time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult, naturally enough, supposed these tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

Who would be a Goat?—An "old salt," who had been on a bender, had got what might be termed sublimely mystified by his frequent imbibings of "the critter." Staggering along the streets, he thought he would go to the theatre, and pass the remainder of the evening. Following some men whom he thought bound on the same voyage, he found himself in what he took to be the theatre, and it happened to be in a meeting-house, and the minister was preaching upon the text wherein is mentioned the sheep and the goats, and in order to make impression upon his congregation he put the significant question, "Who would wish to be a goat?" and paused, and then with a greater emphasis asked, "Who will be a goat?" Our tipsy sailor could not brook the delay, and at once responded:  
"As nobody else (hie) will be it, I'll be the (hie) goat rather (hie) than the play should stop."

OTTO TODD.—A good thing is told of Governor Todd, of Ohio, whose labor in the work of suppressing the rebellion, has been of the heartiest and most telling character. An old lady, between fifty and sixty years of age, entered the Governor's office, and made an effort to induce that personage to exempt her husband from the draft. The Governor looked at her an instant, and exclaimed:  
"Why, the old gentleman is exempt, isn't he?"

"Ah, but he isn't an old gentleman," replied the applicant, "he's only thirty-five."  
"In that case," said the Governor, "I can't do anything for him. But I'll tell you what I will do; in case he's drafted, and gets killed—I'll marry you myself!"  
This seemed to satisfy the old lady, and she accordingly departed.

In an advertisement recently, a reward of ten dollars was offered for a set of gentlemen's teeth, which had been lost in an omnibus. Only think of going out to dine, and when the roast and boiled dishes stand in all glory before you, finding, confound it!—that you have not got your teeth in your pocket.

### A Beautiful City.

Batavia, the capital city of the island of Java—according to the description of a newspaper—is a brilliant specimen of Oriental splendor. The houses (which are as white as snow) are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, etc., while rocking-chairs, lounges and ottomans of the latest description furnish luxurious accommodations for the family, who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is a blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower gardens, etc. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year. The island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in great profusion.

### Magnitude of Russia.

Russia is the greatest unbroken empire, for extent, that ever existed—occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said: "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black sea as a wash-hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish pond." He encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, on Poland for a fur farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting-ground, and part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders. Yet with all his ambition and real greatness of character, both he and his successor have retired from the stage of time without realizing their hopes of universal empire. The possession of India is now his fondest hope; but England in actual possession is an insuperable barrier.

"DON'T CRY, SONNY."—In the absence of locals of interest, relating to our own neighborhood, we are occasionally forced to go beyond the limits even of the Commonwealth, to find that which will amuse or instruct our own readers. Here is an item fresher and better than any of the "old jokes" which Artemus Ward disposed of with so much profit to himself a few evenings since. The Cleveland Herald is responsible for the story:  
A few days since the wife of a worthy mechanic in one of our machine shops, was taken very sick, the immediate occasion of the sickness being a design to change the figures of the console. The lady in question is of large stature, whilst her "liege lord" is one of those specimens of humanity that are sometimes done up in small bundles.

Matters were approaching a crisis in the sick chamber, and the *pater familia* that was to be, was seated by the stove, overcome with woe in dread of an unfavorable termination. His face was buried in his hands, and he was sobbing aloud. The doctor, touched with this exhibition of affectionate sorrow, stepped up to the mourner, and, patting him on the head, said:  
"There, there; don't cry, sonny, your mother will be better soon."  
The chair was kicked over in an instant, and the "boy" started up with clenched fists and wrathful face, "Sonny, you impudent jackass! I'm her husband!"  
The astonished "medicinal man" rushed around to the other side of the bed, and hadn't a word to say. He had said too much as it was.

A Lieutenant in the Thirty-Second Illinois regiment, falling in love with a charming rebel sister at Nashville, Tennessee, became so infatuated that he some weeks ago deserted, and with the young lady escaped beyond the federal lines. The young lady was wealthy, and by the use of her money the pair managed to run the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Havana last Christmas-day, when they were married, and are now living, it is said, in happiness and elegance.

LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—A contemporary says:—"We feel bound to deny that one of our lawyers put on his door, 'Come to buy my wife; be back in half an hour.' But candor compels us to say that one of our humbling merchants, the last sickness of his wife occurring in the busiest season, was only able to get in time for the second prayer at her funeral."

"Was Mr. Chissell a very popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busybody of a friend. "I should think he was," replied the gentleman; "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving; and several of them, including the sheriff's deputy, followed him for some distance."

### Mistaken for a Seecesh.

[Extract of a Private Letter from Nashville.]  
A few days since two of our men were walking along the streets of Nashville. They belonged to a regiment which had gone there as escort to a supply train, and while the wagons were being loaded had gone for a stroll. One of them was dressed in blue uniform, and carried his musket; the other had on him a Seecesh coat which he had picked up on the battle-ground, and wore long, black hair, and, indeed, looked, to a stranger, more like a "Seecesh" than the honest soldier he is; when, as they passed by a fine house, in the door of which was standing a very pretty young lady, she suddenly cried out, "O, soldier, soldier, won't you let that man—he is a poor soldier of our army, the Southern army—whom you are guarding, come in? I know he wants something to eat. Isn't he a Texas Ranger?" "Yes," said he with the gun, "we captured him only the other day. Go in, old fellow," giving him the wink. The supposed Ranger went in and quickly returned with his arms full of pies, cakes, nice bread, a bottle of good liquor, and a lot of good things generally. "Move on," said he with the gun; and so they moved on to the first convenient place, where they sat down and enjoyed a hearty meal, and carefully washed it down with the good liquor.

A few nights since a boy chimney sweeper making his rounds in the country, called at a farm-house near Shippensburg, but it not being convenient to employ him till the following morning, the farmer informed him he might, if he thought proper, sleep in his barn, which he readily agreed to. He accordingly made himself a comfortable bed among the straw, and consigned himself to the arms of Morpheus. Some time in the night he was awakened by two men cutting the barn with a lantern and candle, and each of them had a saw. He immediately supposing they were not about their lawful business, lay still to watch their motions, when they began to consult how they might place the light, till they had filled their sacks from the corn crib. Seeing that they were at a loss how to proceed, the chimney sweeper crept softly from his couch, and with an audible voice, said, "Gentlemen, I'll hold the candle." Turning suddenly, they beheld the knight of the brush, in his sable robes, and supposing him to be a possessor from the infernal regions, threw down their sacks and lanterns and immediately fled.

REPROVED BY A CHILD.—About the close of the last war, an English officer, on returning home from camp life, went to visit a relation, and like some others who imitate their associates indulged in profane language. A little girl walked out with him to his horse; and as he was talking to her in great glee, she gently said, "I don't like to hear my cousin swear." He replied, "I know, my dear, it is wrong." In the same mild tone, she rejoined, "Well, then, if you know it is wrong, why do you do it?" The captain confessed to me, on relating the story, that he had never felt so much as the one given by that little child.

Life is only a battle—we should be foolish not to expect that those around us must fall. We have only time to shed a tear over them as we see them drop. It is a cruel sight, it almost arrests one in the midst of the conflict, but a soldier must not shrink at any thing; away with the softness of feminine feeling—dive into the contest—have spirit—have hope—you may have cheerfulness, for faith will support, and the God of battles will shield you.

One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day: one hour gained by rising early will make one month in the year.

ON TOBACCO.—Some fellow declares that if all the ejected tobacco quids were from this time to be dropped on the dome of the capitol at Washington, the hall of Egypt would be no comparison to the pelting storm, and the edifice would be buried deeper than Nineveh before the next meeting of Congress.

WHAT SHE SHOULD DO.—"Oh! what shall I do if Theodore is drafted?" said a young girl to her grandmother, while thinking that perhaps her lover might be obliged to shoulder his musket and go to the war. "Do?" said the old lady, her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days, "do as I did for Nathan the last time the red coats came over here. Make coarse shifts and pantaloons for him."

ANOTHER MARTYRED COPPERHEAD.—The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat relates the following happy incident, which occurred at that place: "A few nights since, a member of the Legislature, who was sleeping double at one of our hotels, was kicked out by his bedfellow, an officer in the army, for ventilating his Seecesh sentiments at the unreasonable hour of midnight. The officer threw the offender's clothes after him into the passage. The member was compelled to sit up the balance of the night in the office, before a cold stove, in a very pleasant mood."

A lady in speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court-house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

The experience of many a life—"What a fool I've been!" The experience of many a wife—"What a fool I've got!"

### From the Philadelphia Ledger.

### New Use of Bloodhounds.

One fine summer's Sunday afternoon, as a steamboat was stopping at a landing on the Mississippi to take in wood, the passengers were surprised to see two or three young, athletic negroes perched up in a tree like monkeys, and about as many bloodhounds underneath, barking and yelping and jumping up in vain endeavors to seize the frightened negroes. The over-ear was standing by encouraging the dogs, and several bystanders were looking on enjoying the sport. It was only the owner of some bloodhounds training his dogs and keeping them in practice so as to be able to hunt down the runaways, who often secrete themselves in the woods. It was thought fine sport and useful, too, in its way, ten years ago.

But now the same hounds are being made use of all through Alabama and Mississippi, and we have no doubt of other of the Southern States, to hunt down white men hiding in the woods to escape the fierce conscription act, which is now seizing about every man under sixty years of age able to carry a gun. Nor is this the worst. It is found that those camped out are supplied with food brought them by their children, who go out apparently to play in the woods, and then slip off and carry provisions to their fathers. To meet this exigency bloodhounds are now employed to follow these little children on their pious errands, and the other day a beautiful little girl was thus chased and overtaken in the woods, and there torn in pieces alone and unaided, by the trained bloodhounds of Jefferson Davis! Nor is this a solitary case. It appears that many white men, women and children are thus now sacrificed in order to carry out the conscription act in all its terrors.

In a large number of cases those who are thus hunted down are such as have in some way exhibited Union proclivities, for although such have ceased to offer any opposition to the Rebels, they do not like taking up arms against the flag of the Union to which many of them have, in former days, sworn allegiance. These persons and all suspected are especially marked out as objects of the conscription and the bloodhound, by their age and fighting utilities what they may. And these are the men hunted down with dogs, and their wives and their children if they attempt to follow them. There are, however, many men not Unionists and willing to contribute of their property to any amount to support the Rebels, but now being drawn into the conscription, or, having tasted the desperate neglects of the Rebel service, have deserted, and will not again take up arms. Their wives are ladies, most delicate and tender, and their children brought up with a refinement and delicacy of the most perfect character until this war began. And these are the women that now have to wander alone in the woods in search of their husbands or brothers or sons, and these are the little girls, who, going to carry food to their relatives, are liable at any moment to be overtaken by swift hounds let loose and set upon their track by the agents of Jefferson Davis.

It may be doubted if war itself ever so once in the history of mankind proved so disastrous to a people by the hands of those engaged in carrying it on. Perhaps in the final destruction of Jerusalem there may have been scenes of great and more fiendish cruelty by the factions of John and Simon destroying each other while both were at war with the Romans. And what must be the state of the South when a delicate woman, who would hardly set her foot on the ground for delicacy, and used to have servants to attend upon her every wish and want, is reduced to straits like these, and children are torn to pieces by the dogs of human hunters after white flesh for Jefferson Davis' shambles?

Dr. Boeswax, in his "Essay on Women," remarks, with some truth, that "Beauties generally die old maids."

"They set such value on themselves," he says, "they don't find a purchaser until the market is closed. Out of a dozen beauties who have come out within the last eighteen years, eleven are still single." They spend their days in working green dogs on yellow wool, while their evenings are devoted to low spirits and French novels.

When General Bragg entered Kentucky, he said, in reply to those who asked if he should stop long, "Oh! yes; I have brought my knitting along with me." "Now," says Prentiss, "we should like to know whether, at the big scare Buell gave him, he didn't drop a stitch or two."

ABOUT CIGARETTES.—Some speculative philosopher says that the cigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence six feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Banks' Expedition round the world with enough over to do the wind work of all the patent medicines in the United States.

A very diminutive specimen of a man recently solicited the hand of a fine boxom girl. "Oh, no," said the fair, but resulting lady, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John, you are a little too big for a candle, and a little too small to go to church with."

A dispute having arisen at an Italian court between a lawyer and a doctor, as to which should walk first in a public procession, it was referred to the court fool's judgment, who gave it in favor of the lawyer, on the ground that the rogue should always precede the executioner.

### An Illinois Farmer's Speech.

### THE NATURAL ELOQUENCE OF PATRIOTISM.

In the Illinois Senate lately the following speech was delivered. There have been more pretensions and labored efforts during the present war, but none that had in them more of true natural eloquence and fervent patriotism. We should like to have seen and heard the old man. The report is taken from a Western paper:

A great sensation was then caused by a speech delivered by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers of the State, a man who pays over \$3,000 per annum in taxes towards the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government. He said:

Mr. Speaker—I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boys play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are Secessionists and traitors at heart.

I say that there are traitors and Secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the war and the Administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say, I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay \$3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay \$6,000, any \$12,000 [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the ink-stand to bounce a half-dozen inches in the air.] I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheers and applause, which the Speaker could not subdue.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me, I could not sit longer in my seat, and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and traitors and Secessionists in this Senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the house rattle again] are killing my neighbor's boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on right here. I am sixty-five years old, and have made up my mind to risk my life here on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk stood near the lobby railing, his desk being one of the row immediately in front of it. A crowd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men, sneered at Colonel Mack, a day or two ago. He is a little man; but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them, in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now, and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with heaped collars. They deserve them. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say. [Raising his voice and violently striking the desk.] The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitors' faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason, I would rejoice at it [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentleman in the Senate who are not traitors, but true loyal men, for what I have said. I only intended it and mean it for Secessionists at heart. They are here, in this Senate. I see them joke and smirk and grin at a true Union man. But I defy them. I stand here ready for them and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and Secessionists. Hell itself could not spout out a more traitorous crew than some of the men who disgrace this Legislature, this State and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures. I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath. And I am ready to meet the traitors themselves here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty; yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege to do it. But some of the traitors, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking 'bout high taxes. They are hypocrites, as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the Secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They are about taxes! They are piousness men, any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. [Cheers.] There is no excuse for traitors.

[Here the Speaker called for order in the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this hour of danger; I feel for her from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. This is the reason that I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering.] The Speaker rapped upon the desk in nation with the applause, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

Mr. Speaker, I have said my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer, and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. [Tumultuous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting smack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

I never witnessed so much excitement in my life in any assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and passion that wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor, to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surrounded the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The Copperheads said nothing, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking 'bout high taxes. They are hypocrites, as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the Secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They are about taxes! They are piousness men, any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. [Cheers.] There is no excuse for traitors.

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AN UNEXPECTED PLEASURE.—The following is told by a New Orleans correspondent:

"Dr. Knapp, a gentleman who owns a large plantation, recently had some Northern visitors at his place, and in order to show them how happy his slaves were, ordered one of them to sing, whereupon the fellow struck up the 'Old John Brown' song, more to the amusement of the guests than of the host."

MARION.—Information has been received in New York from Richmond that the Grand Lodge of Virginia, recently in session there, rescinded the resolution adopted by that body in 1860, forbidding intercourse with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, thus again uniting in the bonds of fraternity the brethren of the two jurisdictions. This is an important sign of public feeling in Secessia. It may not go very far indeed toward the restoration of amicable relations between North and South, but as far as it does go, it is significant.

A GENTLEMAN.—After the battle of Perryville, when a squad of soldiers were caring for the dead and wounded, they came upon the body of a man, apparently a rebel, about which there was not the least sign of recognition. "Do you know him?" asked a half dozen voices, as a member of the tenth Ohio arose from searching the body.

"Know him?" replied the Emerald, "I tell you, boys, he's a gentleman at all events, for there's a bottle in his pocket!"

A mathematician, being asked 'by a stout fellow—"If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

It would be better, if young ladies would encourage young men more on account of their good characters than their clothes. A good reputation is better than a fine coat in almost any kind of business, except wading in fashionable lads.

A young man will compliment his sweet heart upon the fragrance of her breath without being ashamed that his own smells of rum and tobacco.

The 'chords of a woman's heart should, like a wind-harp, be sweetly musical, but not, like a wind-harp, give out its kisses and love-tones to all winds alike.

The following appeared on a letter from a soldier, addressed to a young lady:—"Soldier's letter, and no more. I have taken in place of bread. Postmaster, please send this through, I've no stamp, but seven months' due."



## The Thirty-Seventh Congress.

The Thirty-seventh Congress closed on Wednesday last. It would not be proper for us to permit this Congress to pass away, without saying a word or two in relation to its remarkable career. It is the Congress of the rebellion. Its members were chosen by the country in a time of peace; they assembled in a time of war. The guns which announced the fall of Fort Sumpter summoned its members hastily from their homes. Their extra session, witnessed this disaster to our arms at Bull Run, and amid many days of gloom and anxiety they labored for the good of the country. The two years that embrace the history of this body's labors—its trials, triumphs, anxieties, and hopes—are crowded with mighty and majestic deeds. We look back upon the Fourth of July, 1861, when it first assembled—upon the intervening days and deeds—as a dim memory of an almost forgotten past. Ages are crowded into these few and fleeting months. In policy, in war, in legislation, in public opinion, in civilization itself, we have advanced, and changed, and profited. We may look upon these events with an impatient eye, for we are men of an impatient race; but when we remember what we were, and see what we are, we can justly appreciate the era in which we live, and the great efforts of the Administration, and more particularly of the Congress that is now about to expire, to save the country and strengthen the cause of liberty and progress.

The Thirty-seventh Congress is a link between the present and the past—the old and the new. It was born in treason, it has lived a life of contention, it dies in war. It is the Congress of Breckinridge and Burnett. The Senators who part to-day will remember the fluent and stately traitor who led the enemies of the Union in Washington in the early session as a Senator, and who leads the enemies of the Union in Tennessee to-day as a general in the army of the rebellion. The members of the House, who meet as a House for the last time, may find a colleague in the capital at Richmond. Strange complications of fortune have attended this Congress. It has been represented in the prison of rebellion, in the prison of the Union, on the battle field. It has given up brave and gallant sacrifices to the cause of the Republic. The Congress which a Breckinridge disgraced has been made sacred by the blood of a Blake, and there are many who will not answer the final roll call to-day whose voices are being heard in other and more stirring scenes. Blair, and McClelland, and Curtis, and Logan, are doing a noble duty. Jackson sleeps in his beloved Kentucky. These men may well do honor to the Thirty-seventh Congress. They are men who have become great in revolutions, for they have shown that their allegiance can be attested by their deeds. They recall the days of other struggles when nations bled for freedom and civilization.

The deeds of this Congress will be written in the everlasting history of truth and freedom. It has been the representative of the truly progressive spirit of the age. It has devoted itself to the sublime and noble task of saving a nation and saving the honor of a nation. It has met the sneers and hatred of bad men, and there are those now who exult over its end as they would exult over the end of sin and shame. It has been denounced and traduced, it can point to its record for a magnificent vindication of its actions. It has strengthened, consolidated, developed, and rendered mighty the liberal sentiment of this Republic, while, at the same time, no act has been written upon its statute book at which an American can blush. It has never descended from the high place of patriotism to pander to treason and ask for peace at the expense of national honor; and those who hate and despise it are those who hate and despise our country. The Thirty-seventh Congress is now of history, and we anticipate the verdict of history when we thank its members for all they have done, and say to them, in behalf of the country they have served, "Well done good and faithful servants."—*Press.*

**Two Pennsylvanians Hung at Yorktown.**  
PORTSMOUTH, March 2, 1863.—Two Pennsylvanian soldiers, named William Dornody and Charles Clark, belonging to Battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, were executed at Yorktown this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, by Captain J. B. Raulston, Provost Marshal. The prisoners were two young men, aged respectively nineteen and twenty-two years. Their crime consisted of murdering an old man named Ezekiel Stokes, on the 5th day of September, 1862. A general court-martial, consisting of Brigadier General Naglee and Van Allen, and Lieutenant Colonel Flood, adjudged them guilty. The President of the United States approved the sentence, and Major General Keyes fixed to-day as the time for their execution.

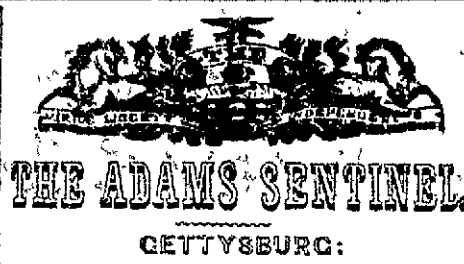
The day was fair and beautiful, and was scarcely calculated to witness such a scene as the ushering of two souls into the presence of their Maker. The military, under command of Major General Keyes, paraded in full numbers, and the artillery manned the fortifications. Around the gallows the Provost Guard and two companies of the 4th Delaware Regiment were drawn up in hollow square, while around them, two or three hundred yards distant, infantry, cavalry and light artillery were properly posted.

Major General Keyes and Brigadier General Busted and Staffs were present to witness the execution. The gallows was erected outside of the fort, and the platform was at least eight feet from the ground. At twenty minutes past one the prisoners ascended the gallows, followed by a Catholic priest and the Provost Marshal. The proceedings of the court-martial and the sentence were read to them, and both prisoners made brief addresses to the assembly.

Edmund West, son of Mr. John West, of this place, has been unanimously elected Captain of a company in the 14th Pa. Cavalry. The company is from Westmoreland county.

J. CALVIN GOVER, Esq., formerly of Franklin township, in this County, has been elected High Sheriff of Knox county, Illinois, by a handsome majority.

New York, March 6.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with \$1,283,000 in treasure, including one million for the United States Sub-Treasury, has arrived. She was conveyed by the gunboat Antietam.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, March 10, 1863.

## "The Handwriting on the Wall."

It is really amusing to see the "twists and turns" of our up street neighbor, the *Compiler*, to get clear of the reaction in the country against the Secession sympathizers. He has found several towns in the United States, in which, from local causes, the Democrats have succeeded in electing their town officers—and he swells the same out, and makes a flourish of trumpets, as though everything had gone as he would wish. Out of the hundreds of hundreds of towns, he has found out a few electing what he calls "Democrats." Where are the other hundreds of hundreds of towns? What have they done? Why does he not record their action? Echo answers—why? Because—but we need not tell our readers; they can tell why!

It really appears to us as though we could not bring the *Compiler* to anything like a fair discussion of any question. He has his particular hobby—that is, whenever he wants to advance his party interests, and throw obstacles in the way of united action in opposition to the war, which every patriot should sustain, he will not meet the question—but exclaims "Abolition!" "Negro!" Now this is very unfair, throwing patriotic feeling out of the question, of which, we are sorry to say, public opinion thinks he has not more than the law allows him—and the community are fully alive to his position. He cannot always deceive the people.

He so entirely misrepresents every remark of ours, that we feel very often disposed not to notice his disingenuous articles. We think his remarks about our opposition to compromise, for the reason he gives, are not what we ought to expect from a courteous Editor.

Our Democratic friends in Union township are very queer in their notions, more unpatriotic than their brethren elsewhere, or more open and undisguised in action, which latter is most likely the case, for it is very evident that there is a secret operation all about. This we take from the following document, which, we learn, was found, signed by no less than forty men in that township. The idea of making Pennsylvania a slave State is a beautiful thought at this age of the world, and could only have emanated from such an intellectual source as the Democracy of Union township. This is the petition, and we publish it as a beautiful specimen of the statesmanship and scholarship of the person or persons who concocted it, and who have given their names. It should be preserved as a relic of this age.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met the Petition of Adams county respectfully would have a law pass to keep the yugors out of our state free or slave or make it to a slave state that your petition and your petitioner.

[Here follows forty signers.]

The Ladies of the "Union Relief Association" are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. R. G. HANSEN, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Friday morning week, at about 8 o'clock, the dwelling occupied by Mr. Thomas Bittle, in Germany township, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The fire originated at a pipe-hole through a partition. The property, we learn, belonged to GEO. ARNOLD, Esq., of this place, and was insured in the Adams County Company to the amount of \$500.

ANDREW HEINTZELMAN, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Seven Stars, Franklin township, vice M. A. MILLER, resigned.

Dr. JOHN E. HERBST, of Hagers-town, and formerly of this place, has been appointed Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers with the rank of Major, by the President. Dr. H. passed a very creditable examination.

The citizens of Littlestown, on Saturday week, decided by 11 majority to have their town incorporated into a Borough. This will make another election district in the county.

We regret to announce that WESLEY McKINNEY, a member of Company K, 1st Pa. Reserves, died in the Hospital at Alexandria, week. He was aged about 21 years, was a good soldier and much esteemed by his comrades.

EDWARD WETTY, son of Mr. John West, of this place, has been unanimously elected Captain of a company in the 14th Pa. Cavalry. The company is from Westmoreland county.

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New York, March 6.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with \$1,283,000 in treasure, including one million for the United States Sub-Treasury, has arrived. She was conveyed by the gunboat Antietam.

## A Speech by Mr. Myers.

Our representative at Harrisburg has made a speech, and we hasten to record it. On Friday last, a debate sprang up in the House on some resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves in Missouri. During the debate, Mr. MYERS, of Adams, moved that the proceedings be now closed by singing "John Brown's Soul is Marching."

This was the speech, and we give it at length. Laughter followed, says thereupon, but it does not tell us whether it was at the wit, or the speech.

The Speaker declared that the motion of the gentleman from Adams was out of order unless he (Mr. Myers) would start the tune. [Laughter.]

The House adjourned until Monday evening.

## The 87th Regiment.

We call attention to the resolutions passed by the officers and men of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which we publish to-day. The sentiment (says the Telegraph) by the men who framed and adopted these resolutions, must not be received as a common exhibition of political feeling. It is something more. It rises higher than mere politics, to obey an impulse which is at once unselfish and patriotic. We know that some of the field and line officers of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers marched from this State as uncompromising Democrats as ever warmed themselves at a wigwam fire, or accepted the teachings of a locofoco high priest. Yet the sentiment to which they now subscribe, as expressed by the resolutions referred to, indicates the change in their politics. It proves that the soldiers in the field understand the traitors at home; and it also fixes the fact, that when our brave defenders return, there must be an open conflict between them and their copperhead traducers and defamers.

The Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the room of Hon. Mr. BOUTWELL, resigned; and the Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, to be Governor of Dakota. Owing to the large number of military and civil nominations to be acted upon, it is thought the new Senate will sit until the close of this week.

AN ILLINOIS FARM.—The largest farm in Illinois is that of ISAAC FUNK, whose speech to the Illinois Legislature we publish to-day. Mr. Funk resides near Bloomington, McLean county. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39,000—one farm of 27,000 acres, said to be worth \$30 per acre, and three pasture fields containing respectively, 8,000, 3,900 and 1000 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about \$70,000 worth of cattle per year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs and fat cattle is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

William Sprague has resigned the office of Governor of Rhode Island, and will assume that of a Senator of the United States. The State has no Lieutenant Governor, as the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, who was elected last spring, resigned, in order to serve till March 4, in the United States Senate. Hon. William C. Cozzens, of Newport, the presiding officer in the State Senate, becomes, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Rhode Island, the acting Governor, after Governor Sprague's resignation.

## A Comment.

We read in a New York newspaper that at a Democratic meeting, held in that city on Tuesday evening, "hisses were given for Abraham Lincoln and cheers for South Carolina." Abraham Lincoln is the President of the United States, the choice of the American people, the chief man in the nation. South Carolina was the first State to make war upon the Union. It has always been the home of treason and sedition. It is now arrayed against the Union in unrelenting war. The patriot is hissed; the traitor State is cheered. And this is done at a Democratic meeting.

It was fortunate for our "up street friend" that he was not there—he might have become enthusiastic, and joined the crowd. He would have been sorry, of course, to make such a bold public demonstration, as it might have opened the eyes of those at home whom he is attempting to "gull."

## General Hooker and His Army.

The soldiers of General Hooker's army indignantly resent the charge that they are "demoralized," denying with equal emphasis that they have any sympathy at all with the "peace" movement of Northern sympathizers with Secession. Thus a Massachusetts officer writes:

"We are not sick of the war, as the sympathizers with treason at home represent us. We are ready and anxious still to battle for the right, whether it be to fight the Rebels in front, or the more to be dreaded enemy in the rear. I have thrown aside all prejudice as to color or race in fighting this rebellion, and stand ready to march without hesitation whenever and wherever ordered—no matter who heads the column, or who make up the rank and file."

## THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

It appears from a return just issued that the expense of the national debt, for interest and management, last year, was £23,328,014 6s. 6d.

## The Thunder of Loyal Troops.

THE HEARTS OF OUR HEROES THROBBING WITH INDIGNATION AT THE CONSPIRACY OF THE TREASURES!

SOLDIERS DARE SPEAK IF THEY DARE NOT VOTE!

The Sentiment Which Would Have Carried Pennsylvania at the Last Election!

HEADQUARTERS 87th REG. PA. VOL. INF., WINCHESTER, VA., Feb. 27th, 1863.

At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel John W. Schall in the Chair,

On motion, the committee consisting of the following named officers: Captains Jacob Dutwiler, N. G. Ruhl, V. C. S. Eckert, James Adair, and Surgeon D. F. McKinney, previously appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feeling and sentiment of the regiment in regard to the present condition of the country, reported the following:

Resolved, That the nation is at present struggling for rights and privileges dear to every American citizen, calling for the combined aid of those pure and patriotic, to insure its preservation and final triumph; And whereas, we have heard with feelings of deep and unfeigned sorrow and regret, of violent, treasonable sympathy, which has for some time been exhibiting itself in our State and country, and which, as was to be feared, has at length culminated in the unjust and shameful arrest and imprisonment of two of our brightly loyal fellow-citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That, inasmuch as we have pledged our cheerful and hearty co-operation both in sentiments and by acts, for the preservation, and, as we hopefully anticipate, the ultimate rescue of our Government from the dangers that surround us in this crisis of the Republic's threatened fortunes; therefore, further

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit, and at the same time respectfully demand, an honest and encouraging interest from those who are unwilling to take an active part in the great drama now being enacted for our national existence, that they should of right and are in duty bound to encourage and support the citizen soldiers in the tented field; that we expect and hope for the laying aside of all political animosities, heretofore so prejudicial to the dearest and best interests of society, and that they at the same time render and afford ample support for the continued maintenance of the power, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, which has continued to foster, cherish and protect them for now nearly a century.

Resolved, That the forces now in open armed rebellion are not so much despised, or so thoroughly detested, as the crafty traitors sympathizing with them at home; and whereas, who have sold their birthrights for a sop of secession postage, and whose example, it is profoundly hoped, they may abundantly follow ere their vile proclivities lead them into a more open conflict with the Government to which they owe life, liberty and citizenship.

Resolved, That, if the mighty war measures passed by Congress within the preceding fortnight have any weight; if the patriotic resolves gushing forth from the thousands of hearts, loyally pure, as the crystal waters struck from the rock of old, indicate anything, and if withering scorn, so overwhelmingly exhibited towards treason, avowed in the very Senate chamber itself, has any significance, then be it further

Resolved, That the signs of the times grow encouragingly bright, one long to shine towards the perfect day, and that the dark den hour preceding the dawn of our country's restoration must be rapidly passing, when this power and glory, though crushed and obscured for a time by gigantic combinations of political hypocrisy, will re-illumine with truth—that indestructible element of light—the old Union firmament, which is being overshadowed at present by this fratricidal internecine war.

Resolved, That with victory will come peace, honor and blessings, countless as the sands, while the consummation of the principle of free Government vindicated, indeed at an unparalleled sacrifice, will tower majestically amid these peerless results, established upon its sacred throne, beyond the most powerful influences of future human legislation.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and fully endorse, without exception or comment, all administration measures having a bearing upon the ultimate annihilation of traitors, north, south, east or west. And this to the sacrifice of all that we hold most sacred—even life itself; that without union there must be civil discord, social disturbances, domestic clamor and strife, with its train of evils; and to avoid these results, we believe it to be morally, socially and politically imperative upon us, as well as for our fellow citizens at home, to stand up gallantly for the old flag, closely adhering to the noble ship of State, which will again, beyond the cavil of doubt, outride the storm, and bring the nation to that glorious port, from which treason, most foul, for a time, has beguiled us.

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Gov. Curtin, we say, "well done, good and faithful servant!" his herculean efforts in behalf of our struggling country need no comments; they speak for themselves and history has recorded them. Men of Pennsylvania! heed our warning, ponder our appeal, act on the side of God, humanity and the right.

Resolved, That the Harrisburg Telegraph and the newspapers of York and Adams counties be requested to publish the above proceedings and resolutions.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The foregoing proceedings being read to each company and a vote taken upon them, were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the regiment.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says there are persons in that city who are guilty of the crime of stealing free negroes and selling them into slavery: "A number of free negroes, some of whom have accompanied regiments to this city, have been captured and placed in confinement, some at negro marts, and others at other places, who were legally as free as those by whom they were captured, the object of the captors being to obtain a reward for their services. In some instances, in which a flagrant violation of the law has been apparent, Gen. Boyle has interfered, and he will in future deal severely with all persons who may be found guilty of making such illegal arrests."

## Disgraceful.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, of Saturday.]

The last act in the infamous career of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, was perpetrated yesterday, by a vote in the House of Representatives. On a motion to tender the use of the hall of the House to Governor Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and Governor Wright, of Indiana, who arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of addressing the people, it was refused by a strict party vote. Those voting against this resolution were prompted to refuse the House to Govs. Johnson and Wright simply because they are loyal men—one, a loyal man whose wife has been scourged by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of her husband to the National Government—whose home has been devastated—whose children have been hunted down by the bloodhounds of Jeff. Davis—and who has himself stood up for the Union and the Government, as it were, with a halberd about his neck. Yet the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives refuse this heroic man a hearing in the Capitol. They refuse to hear Andy Johnson, not because he has ever been caught but a Democrat, not because he is directly or indirectly acting with the Republican party, but simply because he joins his own loyalty with that of Republicans and Democrats, who are loyal against the fiendishness of rebellion and the enormity of treason. They refuse him a hearing, because they fear that he would make the occasion an opportunity to rebuke treason in Pennsylvania—rebuke it as it is manifested on the very floor of that House.

Our representative, Mr. MYERS, was one of those who voted to refuse the Hall of the House to those gallant patriots, Gov. Johnson and Gov. Wright, for the purpose of addressing the people. Is it possible?

Although the Secession Sympathizers of the Legislature refused the use of the Hall to Governors Johnson and Wright, the People spoke out; and not Republicans only, but the honest Union Democrats, the chosen spirits of the State.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever assembled in Harrisburg was convened in the Court-house on Friday, to listen to those distinguished patriots.

Gov. Curtin presided, assisted by Mr. Lawrence, Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Gesna, Speaker of the House, Judge Pearson, Hon. Wm. Champneys, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, ex-Governor, Hon. H. D. Vuoro, State Treasurer, and other distinguished men, of both parties—but all loyal and true to the country.

The meeting was an entire success, and shows the feeling of the honest loyal citizens of the land.

The Feeling of the Army Toward Peace Politicians.

A New Hampshire Captain writes to his friends at home he has in his company forty-five men, nine-tenths of whom always voted the Democratic ticket when at home. So intense is their opposition to the recent movements of some leading Democrats (adds the Captain), that "the privates would as soon shoot a Peace Democrat as a Rebel."

Another New Hampshire soldier writes: "I cannot go with the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire. I have carried their resolutions in my pocket, and have taken pains to get the sentiments of Democrats in the regiment, but I couldn't find one that endorses them, or that would support them with their votes."

In the Department of North Carolina all is quiet. Gen. Foster is again in command, and has a considerable force—not sufficient, however, as yet, to make any important incursion, except in co-operation with General Hunter in the attack upon Charleston and Savannah. This is now imminent. On the 27th the troops were ready to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring news of the assault. The arrival of an iron-clad gunboat, which is already en route from Fortress Monroe, will be the signal for attack. Then the iron-clad fleet will be ready, and their invulnerability will receive the most severe test which has yet been applied. It is not well to be too sanguine of the result of this movement. The iron-clads will be compelled to take a position where they will receive the concentrated fire of nearly two hundred pieces of ordnance. Much will depend upon the success of the means employed to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the harbor, and when free access can be obtained, the concentration of ordnance will have but little effect in detaining the Monitors in their mission. If they succeed in passing Fort Sumpter, the cradle of the rebellion will be at their mercy, and the reduction of the batteries will be a question of time merely. Before many days, in all probability, the din of battle will reverberate from the heights of Vicksburg, to be echoed by Rosecrans' artillery in Tennessee, and to prolong its peal in the harbor of Charleston. The present indications are that in these three localities, battles will be fought before the 10th instant.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—The enemy, under General Van Dorn, advanced again towards Franklin yesterday. The Federal force also advanced six miles, and drove the rebels back. Two of our men were wounded, while the rebels lost thirteen killed.

The fight was renewed this morning, but no particulars of the engagement have been received.

Twenty-three men, of Colonel Johnson's Tennessee regiment, while on picket duty west of Nolansville, were attacked by fifty of the Confederate cavalry, who tried to surround and capture them. The Tennesseans, after twenty minutes' fighting, compelled the rebels to surrender, and took the whole party prisoners. The latter arrived in this city to-night.

Reinforcements for General Gilbert's command at Franklin were immediately sent forward on the reception of the news of the rebel demonstration in that quarter, and they are large enough to destroy or capture Van Dorn's whole command.

## WASHINGTON, March 4.—

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Hall of Representatives to-night to witness the presentation of a service of silver plate to Captain Ira Goodenow, Door-keeper of the House, by the employees in his department, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy which has marked both his official and social intercourse with them during the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The presentation speech was made by the Hon. Edw. McPherson, and responded to on behalf of the recipient by the Hon. R. E. Fenton. Capt. Goodenow extended to the company his hospitalities, several of the committee rooms having been tastefully prepared for that purpose.

The unanimous vote of thanks extended to Speaker Grow is one among the very few instances of the kind in the history of the House of Representatives.

The President was at the capital last night transacting business, and was also there in what is known as the President's Room this morning, in company with several members of the Cabinet, where many of the bills which were enrolled during the closing hours of the session were signed by him.

The Court of Inquiry, summoned at the request of General McDowell to investigate certain charges—made rather by common report than in any more direct way—against him, has completed its labors, and its judgment has just been made public. The Court acquits him of blame in any particular except one: his having gone to Manassas on the afternoon or evening of the 28th of August, to confer personally with General Pope, on the appeal of the latter for his views, whilst his command was on the march upon Centerville.

It is mentioned that General Pope, McDowell's superior, did not censure him for this; of this the Court says: "That the separation was inconsiderate and unauthorized, but was not induced by any unworthy motive." The charge of disloyalty, made by an officer of the rank of colonel, after being fatally wounded in battle, in general terms, without defining any specific act, is fully disproved by all the evidence bearing on the point. The Court denounces the charge of drunkenness against General McDowell as ridiculous. It is only justice to an officer who has borne in manly silence an unexampled weight of reproach and calumny to spread abroad the conclusions of the Court, which has carefully examined into every charge, and now declares him innocent in intention, faithful to his flag, and zealous to meet and beat the enemy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has received a despatch notifying him of the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, by our iron-clads.

A letter from Beaufort, S. C. dated February 24, says that General Hunter has decided to capture the fortifications upon the Great Ogeechee river, near Savannah, by regular siege approaches, and that in pursuance of this plan, the 47th New York Regiment has already left for that point, and will be followed immediately by other troops. The landing of the troops can, it is believed, be effected without difficulty under cover of the fire of the gunboats. The bombardment of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee, was still continued at last accounts, but our vessels have found it impossible to get nearer than within thirteen hundred yards of the fort, owing to obstructions in the channel.

A Union Head letter of the 27th ult., says the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the attack on Charleston.

## Changes in the Senate.

The changes in the new Senate are:—King, of New York, by Morgan, Republican; Wilnot, of Pennsylvania, by Buckalew, Democrat; Arnold, of Rhode Island, by Sprague, Republican; Henderson, of Missouri, vacancy; Kennedy, of Maryland, by Johnson, Union; Latham, of California, by Conness, Union; Rice, of Minnesota, by Ramsey, Republican; Turpie, of Indiana, by Hendricks, Democrat; Wall, of New Jersey, by Wright, Democrat; Willey, of Virginia, by Bowden, Union.

Congress failed to pass a bill providing for compensation to loyal slave-owners in Missouri, by which that State would have been helped to rid itself of slavery.—The Emancipationists in the Legislature now propose to call a Convention to so amend the Constitution as to permit gradual emancipation. While it seemed probable that Congress would pass the bill giving Missouri twenty millions to abolish slavery at once, the pro-slavery journals and politicians in the State, who opposed this, expressed themselves loudly in favor of gradual emancipation. We hope they are still of the same mind.

The Chicago Tribune publishes resolutions condemning the traitorous movements at the West, that were passed by the officers and men of nine Illinois regiments, one Ohio and one Indiana battery, and one Michigan cavalry regiment, stationed at Jackson, Humboldt, and Memphis, Tenn. The resolutions breathe a spirit of ardent patriotism and devotion to the Government, and a determination to put down the Rebellion.

Latest reports from the Army of the Potomac show the recent cavalry raid of the enemy to have been a complete failure. They lost several hundred horses in the retreat. Brigadier General Cochrane has resigned. His farewell address to his troops is published elsewhere. The names of thirty-two officers dismissed from the service are also given. A reconnoitering party, under command of Col. Percy Wyndham, which left Centerville on Friday, having passed through Warrenton, where they found twenty-five of the Rebel Cavalry, who made their escape. At Elk run, and Licking run they came upon a few more, and captured about a dozen. No Rebel force is at Culpeper.

A special despatch from Memphis gives later and further particulars of the capture of the Indiana, according to which she was attacked by three boats on Tuesday the 24th ult. The fight was an obstinate one, lasting several hours, and she was only surrendered when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore, and the officers and crew are now in Vicksburg. Whether any casualties occurred on board of her is not stated.

## Attack on Charleston.

The first intelligence received at the North from the anticipated demonstration on Charleston will doubtless come to you by way of Richmond. There will probably be iron-clad reconnaissances in the lower harbor for two or three days prior to the main attack. After accomplishing their purpose for the day, it may so happen that they will fall back to their anchorage for the night.

At the last accounts from Charleston the number of guns in position to check our advance on the city was estimated at one hundred and sixty. More have since doubtless been mounted, and we may calculate on at least two hundred by the time the attack is made. Of these, probably fifty command the approaches to Fort Sumpter, and when that point is reached, the fleet will probably receive the concentrated fire of Moultrie, Sumpter, and Cummings' Point, where the famous railroad battery is stationed. They will doubtless, however, be able to place themselves in such position between Sumpter and Moultrie that their mis-shots will strike where they are not intended. The battery at Cummings' Point will be a mile distant, too far altogether even to dent the armor of an iron-clad.

The mode of attack concluded upon by Admiral Dupont is of course altogether unknown. He may have determined to reduce the batteries on the islands at the entrance of the harbor, and then dash past Fort Sumpter and demand the surrender of the city, receiving their combined shot and shell without response; or he may determine to first make the effort to reduce and retake Sumpter as a base of future operations on the city. The obstructions in the harbor are understood to be between Sumpter and the city; indeed, it would be impossible to place any obstructions below Sumpter, as the fate of our fleet of sunken whalers has already proved. Thus, when Sumpter is passed, the city will be at the mercy of our fifteen-inch shells, and must either surrender or submit to destruction.

## THE CAPTURE OF FORT McALLISTER.

SPRINGFIELD, March 4.—The Springfield Republican of yesterday published a despatch, dated Beaufort, S. C., February 22d, stating that Fort McAllister was captured yesterday, with a mile and a half of rifle-pits, by the 47th New York Regiment, with the aid of boats. The 47th lost 150 in killed, wounded, and missing. Two regiments had been sent to reinforce them.

Admiral Porter informs the Navy Department of the serious disaster of the capture, by the Rebels, of the iron-clad gunboat Indiana, below Vicksburg. The ram Queen of the West and the Webb attacked the Indiana, and battered her until she was forced to surrender. Admiral Porter attributes the capture of the Queen of the West and the Indiana to a non-compliance with his instructions. It seems to us, however, that the sending of these two vessels alone on an expedition was an unnecessarily hazardous undertaking. Experience has proved that the iron-clads can run the Rebel batteries at night almost without damage. Had one half the fleet lying idle above Vicksburg for the last month done this, they would in all probability have been able to destroy every Rebel vessel in the lower Mississippi. As it is we have now lost two valuable vessels, the Rebels are that much stronger by their possession, and we shall at last have to do that which ought to have been done at first: send a considerable number of iron clads below Vicksburg in order to recapture or force the Rebels to destroy them.

## Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Refugees from East Tennessee relate the most horrible barbarities practiced there on Union men. Two companies of Cherokee Indians are acting as a provost guard in Knoxville. They accompany the cavalry expeditions in search of loyalists. The provost marshal offers a bounty of five dollars for every Union man they kill.

A short time before the refugees fled, they saw a party of these savages come in with a string of fourteen cars out from the bodies of dead Unionists, for which they received the promised bounty.

The Chicago Journal learns, by a gentleman recently arrived from Vicksburg, that General Grant was directing his energies to the work upon the canal cut-off, intended as a channel for the conveyance of his transports and gunboats below the city. The canal has been dammed at both ends, and the water in it pumped out. A force of 6,000 men, divided into parties of 100 each, was then put to work to widen and deepen the ditch to a width of twelve feet, so as to permit the largest vessels of the fleet to pass through. The work was being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and without cessation, and it was thought that in ten days it would be finished.

There is great mortality among the Rebel prisoners brought to Chicago from the Southwest. Nearly one hundred (93) died within the past week. They were in a wretched condition when they arrived, nearly one thousand being under the Surgeon



A SECESSIONIST TO PEACE DEMOCRATS.—The Richmond Examiner of the 21st ult., published at Jeff Davis' seat of government, and no doubt speaking the sentiments of that individual, addresses a long article to the Northern Democrats who are urging peace and reconstruction, in which it says:

"It required forty years to accomplish dissolution. The work had to be done by radical measures. The old roots of affection which bound the two people together had to be thoroughly uprooted before the work could be accomplished. The task had to be so effectually done as to be incapable of being undone."

"The Northern Democrats ask now, that, with the *frivolity of children*, the two communities should ignore the past, should treat the tremendous events of the last forty years as trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should shake the bloody hands of each other and be brethren once more. The thing is not possible. It would be barbarous, corrupt and wicked. Who but brutes could shake hands and be friends with the slayers of brothers and companions? Probably half a million of men on both sides have fallen as victims to this frightful war. Are each community to throw off the habiliments of mourning, to forget their dead and revel in mutual feasting over the graves of the slain. The spectacle would disgust the world. Heaven would be horrified at the impiety of the scene."

"Honorable peace is always to be desired. War should not be prolonged one moment from being sentiments of revenge. But political union and social amity with the slayers of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, would be an indecency revolting to every virtuous, pious and chivalrous instinct of human nature."

ANDERSON'S CAVALRY.—An order has been issued by General Rosecrans, that all members of the Anderson Cavalry, now absent without proper authority, shall report in person to their regiment within twenty days from the 26th ult., or they will be arrested and punished as deserters. A list of their names will be immediately furnished to the authorities where they reside.

We have this morning a report of a disaster to our arms in General Rosecrans' Department—a quarter from which we are unused to get bad news. The telegraph announced yesterday that the Rebels under Van Dorn had advanced upon Franklin, that a fight was going on, and that reinforcements had been sent forward. It is now reported that the reinforcements did not reach there in time, and that after a gallant fight three of our regiments were either cut to pieces or captured by the Rebels. A small detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery escaped. A later dispatch confirms the disaster, and gives some additional details. The enemy were in vastly superior numbers, and though determined fight was made, with heavy loss on both sides, the result was finally against us. The failure of General Gilbert to send reinforcements is censured as the cause of the disaster. All was quiet at last accounts, the Rebels having fallen back.

A PATRIOTIC BISHOP.—At the great Union meeting in Cincinnati, on Monday evening, a letter was read from Bishop Rosecrans (brother of the General) expressing the most patriotic sentiments. We quote:

"To abandon our free Government because we must wait a year or two to get rulers to suit us, would be unutterable meanness of spirit. To give up our national integrity, our legitimate Government, our old flag, disband our army, and wait to see what disposition General Bragg's army will choose to make of us when it comes North again, would be suicidal folly."

"God keep us from such folly and its disastrous consequences! May the gloom that hangs over us now make us forget all differences of minor importance, and join together, heart and soul, in giving the cause of order and justice a triumph over both the shortsightedness of its friends and the treacherous violence of its enemies."

ANSWERING AN IMPERTINENT QUESTION.—It is related that during the late attack on Fort Donelson, two Rebel cavalrymen dashed up to the fortifications, when one of them shouted: "Why in the name of the devil don't you surrender?" The gunner at that instant touched off his piece. The smoke rolled aside, and a few mangled and bleeding fragments of carcasses, torn to atoms, were all that remained of the two fool-hardy horsemen. It was a terrible response—the response of patriotism to treason.

SOME EXCITING SCENES WERE WITNESSED in New Orleans on a recent transmigration of Secession sympathizers to points in possession of the Rebels. The scenes enacted were so disorderly and improper that General Banks sent down a regiment to disperse the rabble. Over a thousand contraband letters and other articles were captured.

A FORTUNATE SPECULATION.—Nor' Wester, the New York correspondent of the Boston Post, relates the following incident of one of the fortunate speculations of the day:

In the summer of 1861, a young man who happened to have \$10,000 burning in his pocket, but whose friends counselled him to keep out of the usual channels of trade, called on one of our heavy shipping merchants, who is also president of a city bank, and asked his advice as to how to use his money. The merchant suggested his investing it in a purchase of war, the article at that time selling at only one dollar a barrel, with every prospect of soon being on the advance. The young man took the advice, bought ten thousand barrels of tar, and stored it for a rise. After keeping it until fall he concluded to realize on this investment, and sold it all out at forty dollars a barrel, or forty times its original cost, receiving his original capital of \$10,000 and the slight accumulation of \$300,000 as the dividend therefrom.

The amount of money to be paid in to the United States Treasury, for exemption from military duty, by the Friends of Indiana, it is said, will amount to about two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

## Hear the Democrats of New York!

WHAT WILL OUR UP-STREET FRIEND SAY TO THIS?

The war meeting which was held at New York on Friday night, and addressed by such Democrats as James T. Brady, Judge Daly, and John Van Buren, is one of the most significant signs of the times. Mr. Van Buren expressed his hearty support of the President, and approved of the acts giving him full control of the purse and the sword. There should be no outcry against "extraordinary powers" except from those who wanted to see the rebellion prosper. He did not question the constitutionality of the Proclamation, he questioned merely its utility. Till the so-called Confederate Government was destroyed he held all propositions for peace to be entirely preposterous and absurd. He would sustain this war to the bitter end, and he thought that by united action that might be reached in ninety days.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.—We suspect that some of those individuals who are, for political effect, crying so loudly for the "Obstitution as it is," would not like to have that instrument enforced. An exchange well says:

If the Government would enforce the "Constitution as it is," a larger force would be engaged in trying and hanging northern traitors than is now employed in fighting southern rebels. If some of the men in the north, who are blustering for the "Constitution as it is," were arrested and fairly tried on its provisions for the punishment of traitors, there would not be a quorum left in any Democratic club organized since the last State election. The Constitution as it is, is emphatically against traitors—it provides clearly and explicitly for their punishment. If it was sternly enforced, Democracy as it is now interpreted, would never be spoken, because Democracy as defined by those professing it at this day, means practical and bloody treason. The day will come when the "Constitution as it is," will be the bitterest cry ever pressed to the lips of the men who now seek to make the expression one of embarrassment to the Government.

A UNION CLUB AT BOSTON.—A Union Club has been organized at Boston, embracing many of the leading citizens noted for their patriotism.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the presidency.

The mansion of the late Abbott Lawrence, on Park street, has been purchased for the headquarters of the club, at the price of \$50,000. The purpose of the association is understood to be an unwavering support of the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

The return of Spring brings new hope to the country. A healthier condition of our armies is every where evident, and the spirit of our soldiers is elevated almost to enthusiasm in the cause of liberty once more.

The tide of opposition to our Government and its constitutional executive agents is turning, and with the raising of every department. In the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Banks is ready to co-operate with other forces above in permanently opening the Mississippi, or move upon Mobile, at the pleasure of the Government. Best by traitors and thus far unfortunate at Vicksburg, we find General Grant, Sherman, and McClelland, vigorously pushing on against the rebel stronghold, as indomitable as we could wish them to be. General Grant is understood to have informed the canal opposite Vicksburg is completed, and that may be accepted as a signal for attack. The canal enables the gunboat and transport fleet to pass below Vicksburg, where the troops can be landed and the siege of that stronghold pushed from a point most likely to insure success.

The Doom of an Ungodly Town.

Out in Minnesota some infidels built a town. The original proprietors stipulated that no church should ever be placed upon the two plots, on pain of its reversion to the original owner. The settlers threatened that any preacher who should dare to come there to disturb them with the Gospel, should be hanged or thrown into the river. They danced and got drunk on the Sabbath, and revelled in all manner of ungodliness. On one Sabbath, a few weeks ago, they made an offering of Jesus Christ, and burned it on the public street. The sink of iniquity, where infidelity had thus thoroughly gone to seed, was called New Ulm.

Before another Sabbath sun had dawned upon this graceless village, the wild Indians assailed it. The people fled from their dwellings in the greatest consternation, and stout men hid themselves in cellars, wells, stables, and wherever they fancied they could find protection. A few, braver than their comrades, attempted some defence, and even women, it is said, tried to shame the majority of the cowards into some degree of strength and courage. But all availed little. The red skin flood swept over the doomed territory. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred houses—many of them of some pretensions to elegance, and well furnished—were razed to the ground. New Ulm was made a desolation.

The dance hall escaped the general wreck to be used as a place of public worship by the volunteers who afterwards were stationed there to hold the place, and within its walls that Christ was preached who so short a time before had been scorned and insulted there, by men whose scalped carcasses are now fertilizing their own soil.—*Congregationalist*.

Editor of the Sentinel.

DEAR SIR.—A report has been spread abroad that my whole family, except myself, are sick with the Small Pox. I wish to say through your columns, that it is an entire mistake, as any of our neighbors can testify. None of us have had that disease.

One of our little girls is subject to cramp, and has had several attacks of it during the winter, besides which we have had no very serious affliction of late. Indeed, we feel that we have great reason to be thankful to a kind Providence, that while so much affliction has been abroad in the land, we have not had occasion, for the last eighteen months, to call in a physician.

JOHN D. SOURS.

Idaville, March 4, 1863.

## A Railroad Train Caught in a Land Slide.

PERRYVILLE, Pa., March 3.—As the express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning was approaching this point, a slide of earth and rock came down, and although the watchman was at his post, there was not time to give warning in season to check the train, which ran into the obstruction. The engine, express, baggage, and smoking cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment. The passenger cars, with the exception of the smoking car, remained on the track. John A. Shearer, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was killed instantly; E. A. Prior, of Baltimore, had a leg broken; J. C. Donahue, of Greensburg, Indiana county, Pa., had a scalp wound; B. A. Hill, of St. Louis; George Ballinger, of Pittsburgh; F. S. Curtis, of Bellefonte; Major S. B. M. Young, of Pittsburgh; and D. E. Costle, of Richmond, Indiana, were all slightly injured. The engine was slightly dented below the knee. The accident was entirely unavoidable, as the earth and rock came down upon the track when the train was within 100 yards of it.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The German Reformed Messenger, published at Chambersburg, has received a private letter from a friend in China in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for the small pox: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with cotton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of all the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success. As this disease now prevails in different parts of our country, it would be well for our physicians to put this remedy to practical test, and if found as successful here as it is said to be in the English Army in China, it will certainly prove a great blessing to the community in general.

A correspondent with General Grant's army writes:—"Negroes are coming in great numbers to the portion of our army at Lake Providence. Not less than a thousand have made their appearance, all telling fearful stories of the brutality of their masters. Four hundred came into our lines in a single half day, and the influx has not yet ceased. The proportion of able-bodied men among them is larger than usual, and we have but few decrepit Africans in the entire lot. The negroes display a willingness to perform all that is asked of them. It is now said to be in contemplation to organize two or three regiments from the colored material at hand, and the prospect is that it will soon be done."

"How do you do, Doctor?" Doctor bows very politely to the lady, and answers her inquiry by saying he was very much troubled with a cough. The lady says she is surprised the doctor cannot cure his cough, and recommends him to try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, saying she always used them in her family, and invariably with good success. Doctor says "I am astonished at a lady of your standing using a quack medicine." "Why, Doctor! it is no quack medicine. It always gives relief, and every member of our family carry them in their pockets; they always do good, and I know the proprietor, and don't for a moment doubt that." Doctor will hear no more, but is off—perhaps to A. D. BUCHLER'S for a box; price 25 cents.

Married.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. M. P. Good and Rev. J. BENSON ARENS, M. P. of the East, B. M. J. Conference, to Miss HENRIETTA GALLIGHER, of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

On the 30th inst., at the house of Mr. Philip Myers, in Pineville, by Rev. E. H. Hoffman, to Miss SARAH ANN MYERS, of Franklin township, York county.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. F. Snook, to SAMUEL ALBERT, of Lanthorn, Adams county, to Miss SARAH ANN MYERS, of Franklin township, York county.

Died.

On the 15th ult., in New Freedom township, Mrs. HARRIET MCGILLOUGH, wife of Mr. William McGilough, aged about 40 years.

On the 16th ult., at Braddock's Fields, of Bronchial Consumption, Mrs. MARGARET DELL, wife of George Bell, deceased, formerly of this county, aged 32 years 4 months and 21 days.

On the 22d of December, 1862, in Monroe, Pa. county, Ohio, Mrs. HANNAH L. LONG, wife of John Long, formerly of this county, aged 51 years 3 months and 17 days.

On the 26th ult., of scarlet fever, ALICE VIRGINIA WATSON, daughter of Mr. George Watson.

On the 1st inst., SARAH JANE, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Mummet, of Tyrone township, aged 14 years 8 months and 17 days.

On the 8th inst., of consumption, Mrs. NANCY COLE, wife of Mr. George Cole, of Buchanan Valley, aged 39 years.

Near York Springs, Adams county, of diptheria, on the 24th of March, 1863, GEORGE A., son of Mr. Nathan Smith, aged 5 years 11 months and 9 days.

On the 3d inst., in this place, THEODORE NORRIS, son of John L. and Elmina Ziegler, aged 9 months and 25 days.

On the 15th morning, 24th ult., MARY LYDIA, oldest daughter of Jesse A. and Mary C. Seabrooks, aged 3 years and 7 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, forasmuch as I will have them."

On the 15th ult., in Washington city, after an illness of some two months, from an attack of typhoid fever, WILLIAM E., son of Mr. Wm. Dwyer, of Johnston, Pa., in his 24th year.

On the 24th ult., at New Oxford, CHAS. J., second son of Martin and Isabella Helman, aged 17 years and 8 months.

On the 2d inst., in Frederick county, Md., after a long illness, MR. ABRAHAM RENECKER, formerly of Adams county, Pa., aged about 23 years.

On the 7th inst., in Straban township, ALLEN ISAAC SOWERBEE, aged 9 months and 28 days.

Religions.

THERE will be Divine Service in the M. E. Church, on Sabbath the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 P. M. Rev. WARREN & GWINN, are both expected to be in attendance.

March 10.

G. B. BERTKRESSER.

AGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Executors' Notice.

BETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of HENRY WATZ, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment thereof with promptness; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscribers.

The first named Executor resides in York, Pa.; the latter in Taneytown, Md.

GEORGE W. WATZ, Executor.

Feb. 10, 1863.—61.

Notice.

BETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of GEORGE KEEFER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, Pa., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THADDEUS KEEFER, Ex'r.

Feb. 10.—61.

## The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour.....	\$6 00 to 6 50
Red Wheat.....	1 40 to 1 46
White Wheat.....	1 46 to 1 50
Old Yellow.....	80 to 85
Rye.....	80 to 85
Buckwheat.....	40 to 45
Buckwheat Meal.....	2 50
Oatmeal.....	6 00 to 6 25
Flourish Seed.....	2 00 to 2 25
Barley.....	2 00 to 2 25
Oats.....	1 50 to 1 60
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....	8 00
Do. per bag.....	1 00
Guano per hundred.....	25 to 1 50
Pork.....	6 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Flour.....	\$7 00 to 7 12
Wheat.....	1 60 to 1 80
Corn.....	1 08 to 1 10
Oats.....	88 to 92
Timothy Seed.....	7 00 to 7 12
Clover Seed.....	3 00 to 3 12
Hay (in Bundles).....	4 00 to 5 25
Do (loose).....	20 00 to 21 00

HANOVER—MONDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons.....	\$6 50
Wheat, per bushel.....	1 50 to 1 70
Corn.....	1 00 to 1 10
Oats.....	88 to 92
Timothy Seed.....	6 75
Clover Seed.....	2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton.....	7 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of the Sentinel.

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I wish to return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Moles, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair. Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

Feb. 21.—Am. No. 581 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO,

Garden or Fruit Farms,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peas, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., &c. 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present year: For \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 24 acres for \$10, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Clear, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 to 100 feet, at \$10 each. Also, 100 acres of land, with a good house and barns, are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

W. B. BANKLIN CLARK,

No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 20.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARK'S,

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, such as Whites, &c., and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in all cases, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue, &c., or in any of the various Disorders of the Female System, such as Leucorrhoea, Whites, &c., and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed.

These PILLS have been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by A. D. BUCHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. (Feb. 17, 1863.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

AS A REMEDY in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the various Disorders of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them with the usual routine and trifling expenses of medical treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of CURE. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNELL, 136 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 20.

Medical Card.

DOCTORS O'NEAL & SWOFFO have associated themselves for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Gettysburg and its vicinity. Office in Willis' Building, opposite the Bank.

Feb. 24.—61.

A Farm Wanted.

ANY person desirous of moving to the West, having a good farm for sale, and willing to take in part payment one or more tracts of first-rate Western land, in well settled neighborhoods near railroads, Schools and Churches, of Presbyterian, Methodist and other denominations, may find a purchaser by applying to

W. A. DUNCAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 9.

Ladies.

IF you call at Palmestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinos, Colberg French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

April 17.

PAHMESTOCK BROTHERS.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT OR CAP, can be accommodated by calling at

R. F. McLENNEN'S.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. (Feb. 17.)

ALL kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Misses and Children's HATH and FLATS, Hoods, &c., &c., at

R. F. McLENNEN'S.

## Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor to discharge them with fidelity and charge them.

N. G. KINZLER, M. D.,

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZLER, M. D.

March 3, 1863.—3m

## LAW SCHOOL

Harvard College, 1863.

TWO Terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 24 and SEPTEMBER 1.

For Catalogue and Circular address

JOEL PARKER, Hoyal Professor,

Cambridge, Mass., March 3, 1863.

Three Building Lots,

On the corner of High and West streets, Gettysburg, offered at private sale. Persons desirous of purchasing the same, are requested to call on the subscriber, at his residence on West Middle street.

JOHN W. CONSTANT.

February 24.

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United Excess Law, public generally to inform his friends and the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mount Pleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 10, 1863. 21m

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excess Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him. An experience of ten years warrants him in promising satisfaction to all. Charges moderate. Residence in Germany township—post office address, Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.

JACOB KLUNK.

Jan. 20.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

A. G. MCGILVER,

Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from Gettysburg, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, on Baltimore street, on Wednesday, the 18th of MARCH next, the following Personal Property, viz:

Rosewood Marble Top Table, Dining and Kitchen Tables, What Not, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, spring bottomed, Blinds, with Frames, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Clock, Wash Stand, (Marble-top), Bedsteads, Clock, Book Case, Old Cloth, Stair and Entry Carpet, Stoves, Drums and Store Pipe, Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, School-room desks, House and Buggy, Harness and Saddle, &c. All the furniture is very little worn and of the latest Philadelphia style.

THE HOUSE AND LOT occupied by the subscriber will be offered for sale at the above time and place, and if not sold will be for rent after April 1, 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. W. FLEMING, Auctioneer.

Feb. 24.—1.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Agents for the Heirs of T. P. BRYAN, deceased, late of Franklin township, Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, one mile east of Cashtown, on the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, on Wednesday the 18th of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

2 Head of Milch Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, Wagon Bed, Hay Ladders, Horse Rake, Ploughs, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Single and Double Trees, Butt Traces, Cow Chains, Wholesome, Clover Seed, Grains, Sycamore and Hickory, a lot of Bags, and Potatoes by the bushel. Also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Dining and Kitchen Tables, Corner Cupboard, Sinks, Chairs, Bureau, Desk, Washstands, a large lot of Carpadding, Bed and Bedding, Stoves and Pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Glassware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Tubs, China, Metal Vessels, Barrels, Boxes, Benches, Lard, Bacon, and a great variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale by

HIRAM MCKLEY,

J. M. MCKLEY,

Agents for the Heirs.

JACOB MCKLEY, Auctioneer.

Feb. 24.

Savings Institution.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams County, receives money on Deposit daily from nine o'clock A. M., until three o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 percent. Special Deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits on demand, with interest.

Gettysburg, Feb. 16.—61

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEARDS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come Once! Come Once!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Offices open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 26.

Ladies.

IF you call at Palmestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinos, Colberg French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

April 17.

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PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT OR CAP, can be accommodated by calling at

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KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

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R. F. McLENNEN'S.

## Poor-House Account.

JACOB SHEARDS, Esq., Treasurer in account with the Directors and the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

DR.

To cash received from Joel M. Daner, former Treasurer	\$50 25
Order on Treasurer (County)	700 00
To cash of Samuel Durbarrow, committee of Abby Sample,	60 00
Notes and part interest from James Henry Shilt	40 00
Order on County Treasurer,	25 75
Dishl, Brinkerhoff & Co.,	800 00
Order on County Treasurer,	400 00
Local Chronister, Esq. fine,	600 00
Samuel Durbarrow, Committee,	50 00
Order on County Treasurer,	400 00
John M. Wolf, Esq. fine,	7 00
Samuel Brown,	6 00
Order on County Treasurer,	1,000 00
Note of James H. Shilt,	600 00
Order on County Treasurer,	29 50
Francis Lee, shingles,	1,000 00
Order on County Treasurer,	600 00
Balance due Treasurer,	20 00
	800 00
	116 86
	7,696 14

By Cash paid out as follows:

Out door paupers' support,	896 50
Merchandise and Groceries,	2,556 91
Pork, Beef, Hogs, &c.,	1,000 00
Beef Cattle, Sheep, &c.,	805 08
Flour, Grain and Grinding,	916 97
Mechanics' work, including Coffins, &c.,	644 28
Stone Coal, Lime and	



GREAT SALE.  
OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Assignee of David Gougeon and wife, will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1862, on the premises, the following Real Estate, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the Township of Chambersburg, in Franklin County, containing 316 ACRES OF LAND, divided into tracts, as follows:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 160 Acres, nearly 80 Acres of which are improved land, well fenced and in good state of cultivation; the balance of the tract is well set with chestnut, pine and other timber. The improvements are a two-story Weather-boarded Tenement HOUSE, Stable, and a new SAW MILL, in good running order, on which from ten to twelve hundred feet of lumber can be sawed daily.

Tracts Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, contain from fifteen to twenty-four Acres each, and are well set with chestnut, oak and other timber.

LOT No. 8 contains 61 Acres and 100 Perches, and is TIMBERED the same as lots 4, 5, 6, and 7.

LOT No. 9 contains 17 Acres and 62 Perches, part of which is meadow, the balance in wood. The improvements are a HOUSE and a SHINGLE and LATH MILL, in good repair and order.

LOT No. 10 contains 201 Acres, and is well set with young chestnut and rock oak, and also FIVE LOTS, adjoining the lot of Jacob Deane, T. Stevens and Daniel Kuba, four of which lots contain 20 Acres each, and lot No. 5 containing 75 Acres. These lots are well timbered, with chestnut, oak and other timber. Also, the undivided one-half of 98 Acres, situated on "Wolf Hill," adjoining lands of T. Stevens and Joseph Smith heirs. This tract is well set with young timber.

Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by either of the Assignees, the first-named residing in Fayetteville, Franklin County, and the other in Mumfordsburg, Adams County.

Sale to commence at the Hotel property at 10 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN DOWNEY, JOHN HARTMAN, Assignees.

Feb. 17.—ts

## GRAIN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

**GRANITE STATION.**—The undersigned has a well fitted Grain Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living prices.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

Sept. 2. 3m

## BASTRESS &amp; PETERS.

Pay the highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22. 1y

## 1862. BARGAINS.

## HATS &amp; CAPS, BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them at low prices, and in the place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of blues and Hats made.

HATS & CAPS, consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS & SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children.—City make and Eastern work from 25 cents up.

Trunks of every description and kind.—Call and examine the bargains at

Nov. 3. K. F. McILHENY'S.

## New Goods!

FAIRBANKS BROTHERS have just received a new and complete stock of goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

Nov. 3. FAIRBANKS BROTHERS.

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE ARNOLD, has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats in great variety, very cheap, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Monkey Jackets, Pantaloon, Vests, Drawers, &c., all of our own manufacturing and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold cheap. Give us a call.

Nov. 3.

## Ho! This Way!

FRESH OYSTERS, in the shell and otherwise, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Apples, Turnips, and every other article of produce constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, by the undersigned, at their new produce store in Chambersburg street, next door to S. M. Gougeon's Hardware Store. Give us a call.

Dec. 16. WARREN & SKELLY.

## 1862. Fall Millinery. 1862.

## MISS McCHERRY.

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, to which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 21, 1862.

## DR. TOUTER'S Celebrated Catb Colic Salve.

For sale at Dr. R. H. HANNA'S, DRUG STORE, for sale at Dr. R. H. HANNA'S, DRUG STORE.

Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a new and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, and Shawl Bonnets of the latest Spring styles, embracing Continental, Variegated, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

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Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

## CALL AT THE NEW STORE. SOMETHING NEW.

ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL, (CLOTHES TO GOLDMAN'S, at Sanson's Old Stand.) All new Goods! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! ISAAC GOLDMAN, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Sanson's old corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found under the best materials in the last manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's and Boy's Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety; Pantaloon, a large variety; Vests, a large variety; Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bays, Knives, Port Monies, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of Pipes, &c. Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling Goods at moderate profits he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the spot"—Sanson's Old Corner. Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.

## National Commercial Colleges

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA. N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets, New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

## BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, FORMS, CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of the best instruction for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholar-ship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular, Address

STRATTON, BRYANT & CO., Oct. 23, 1862. Philadelphia.

## A FRESH SUPPLY.

## COME AND SEE.

TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most complete assortment ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

Also, Silks, Choking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of FURNITURE AND FANCY SOAP, and in fact everything that usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods. For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock of Clothing, as Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as a fine assortment of Handkerchiefs, Neckties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety. Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Pillow Paper.

N. C. Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Caplin (see Muslin and Wide Shewing).

Nov. 3. J. L. SCHICK.

## Highly Important

## TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

The best place to buy your Dry Goods is at A. SCOTT & SON'S, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street, between Pine and Chestnut Streets, at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

FALL GOODS, to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this country. We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the cheapest, best, and most goods for the least money.

Nov. 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

## Change of Time.

## GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after

Monday, January 19, 1863, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 1/2 A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 2 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3 1/2 P. M., and will reach Harrisburg about 5 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the Noon Train up and have nearly 1 1/2 hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

Jan. 20. R. McGERDY, Pres't.

## Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

Nov. 27. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

## JUST RECEIVED,

## A Large Supply of Fall &amp; Winter CLOTHING,

## AT PICKING'S.

## ROBERT MARTIN'S

TAILOR SHOP is in the Corner of the Square, at the old place. He will be taken to have all work done right. Particular attention paid to cutting and repairing.

Oct. 7.—ts

## For Sale.

A 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE with 8 Boilers and a large copper Water, made for a Distillery, clearing 400 bushels of corn daily. Will be sold at low price.

Dec. 30. CLARK, ALBAUGH & CO., Frederick City, Md.

## A. SCOTT &amp; SON, are selling Clothing, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

## DOMESTIC TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &amp;c., cheap at FALHESSTOCK'S.

We have also a MISLIN—branded with our own name, to which we invite special attention, as it excels by far any ever offered in this market for the price.

GROCERIES.—A fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 & 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

April 22.—ts FALHESSTOCK BROS.

## Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

## THE next Session will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1863.

## GETTYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE English and Classic Institute.

The next Session will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1863.

## REV. WM. McLEWEE, Principal.

MISS MARY WELBY, Assistant. Dec. 22, 1862. Gettysburg, Pa.

WE have just received a new assortment of Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends.

Nov. 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low at

Nov. 3. PICKING'S.

STATIONERY, all kinds, at Dr. R. H. HANNA'S, new Family, Drug and Prescription Store.

Nov. 3. FALHESSTOCK'S.

STEPHEN McILHENY'S and the late inventory quantity of HATS & CAPS, which he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

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Sept. 2. 3m

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Oct. 21, 1862.

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Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

## NEW FIRM.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c. The undersigned having gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of W. Gillespie's, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, SALT, &c. HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, FISH, POTATOES, BEANS, &c. FLOUR AND FEED.

With any quantity of CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c. They expect also to deal largely in COAL, and all kinds of LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Warehouse, they are prepared to keep a large stock of all which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place. Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI, JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 30.

## Important to the Ladies.

## LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned is now building, and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S Improved Washing Machine, and intends to supply the same to persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes all the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed quilts, comforters, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes less soap than any other tub process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with such care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 13. S. SHERFF.

## Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub for S. S. Sherff to possess it to be, and supercedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

J. W. Bremner, Hannah Winbrenner, John Rupp, Caroline Rupp, David Musselman, Lydia Musselman, R. C. Swartz, V. Smith, John Chubb, Martha Chubb, S. J. Welby, Jane M. Welby.

May 13.

## The Mutual Life Insurance

## COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets

Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in First Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over \$12,000,000.

The premiums are lower than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been GREATER.

This is a strictly MUTUAL COMPANY—there are no stockholders, and that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.

Pamphlets, and every information, may be had gratis, on application to L. W. G. FAIRBANKS, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES: Thomas Rolin, Nathaniel Davis, George W. Scott, John B. Myers, Joseph M. Atwood, Thomas H. Powers, William McKim, John W. Cullen, J. Fisher Lemmon, William C. Conner, Arthur G. Coffin, George W. Toland, John W. Cullen, Philadelphia.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent, Philadelphia.

## New Fall and Winter Goods.

## A. SCOTT &amp; SON,

HAVE in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinos, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinettes, Overcoats, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers—all we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

## The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposture and quackery. Single copies sent free of charge by mail, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

March 12.

## Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling at—either wholesale or retail—of all kinds, from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 2.

Attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of the finest fine line and second HANDS and SLIPPERS, Lining GAITERS, &c., &c., at

Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

MORNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Morning Goods ever offered can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 22. FAIRBANKS BROS.

## GETTYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE English and Classic Institute.

The next Session will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1863.

## REV. WM. McLEWEE, Principal.

MISS MARY WELBY, Assistant. Dec. 22, 1862. Gettysburg, Pa.

WE have just received a new assortment of Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends.

Nov. 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low at

Nov. 3. PICKING'S.

## STATIONERY, all kinds, at Dr. R. H. HANNA'S, new Family, Drug and Prescription Store.

Nov. 3. FALHESSTOCK'S.

STEPHEN McILHENY'S and the late inventory quantity of HATS & CAPS, which he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

Nov. 3. FALHESSTOCK'S.

THE undersigned, Assignee of David Gougeon and wife, will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1862, on the premises, the following Real Estate, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the Township of Chambersburg, in Franklin County, containing 316 ACRES OF LAND, divided into tracts, as follows:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 160 Acres, nearly 80 Acres of which are improved land, well fenced and in good state of cultivation; the balance of the tract is well set with chestnut, pine and other timber. The improvements are a two-story Weather-boarded Tenement HOUSE, Stable, and a new SAW MILL, in good running order, on which from ten to twelve hundred feet of lumber can be sawed daily.

Tracts Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, contain from fifteen to twenty-four Acres each, and are well set with chestnut, oak and other timber.

LOT No. 8 contains 61 Acres and 100 Perches, and is TIMBERED the same as lots 4, 5, 6, and 7.

LOT No. 9 contains 17 Acres and 62 Perches, part of which is meadow, the balance in wood. The improvements are a HOUSE and a SHINGLE and LATH MILL, in good repair and order.

LOT No. 10 contains 201 Acres, and is well set with young chestnut and rock oak, and also FIVE LOTS, adjoining the lot of Jacob Deane, T. Stevens and Daniel Kuba, four of which lots contain 20 Acres each, and lot No. 5 containing 75 Acres. These lots are well timbered, with chestnut, oak and other timber. Also, the undivided one-half of 98 Acres, situated on "Wolf Hill," adjoining lands of T. Stevens and Joseph Smith heirs. This tract is well set with young timber.

Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by either of the Assignees, the first-named residing in Fayetteville, Franklin County, and the other in Mumfordsburg, Adams County.

Sale to commence at the Hotel property at 10 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN DOWNEY, JOHN HARTMAN, Assignees.

Feb. 17.—ts

## GRAIN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

**GRANITE STATION.**—The undersigned has a well fitted Grain Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living prices.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

Sept. 2. 3m

## BASTRESS &amp; PETERS.

Pay the highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22. 1y

## 1862. BARGAINS.

## HATS &amp; CAPS, BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them at low prices, and in the place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of blues and Hats made.

HATS & CAPS, consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS & SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children.—City make and Eastern work from 25 cents up.

Trunks of every description and kind.—Call and examine the bargains at

Nov. 3. K. F. McILHENY'S.

## New Goods!

FAIRBANKS BROTHERS have just received a new and complete stock of goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

Nov. 3. FAIRBANKS BROTHERS